103 e. edge of Hot Springs valley. Elev. 2500 ft.;
361 est. pop. 40; unoccupied, 1932. SE quarter, sec. 31, T26S, R33E.

•17. cuhka·yl, Palagewan site, at hot springs in foothills, valley of unaugmented Kern. Elev. 2600 ft.; est. pop. 60; unoccupied, 1932. NW quarter, sec. 26, T25S, R33E.

18. ho·lit, Palagewan site near mouth of Bull Run creek. Elev. 2700 ft.; est. pop. 30; unoccupied, 1932. SW quarter, sec. 4, T25S, R33E.

Kroeber (Handbook, 607) locates villages at confluence of unaugmented Kern and South Fork of Kern r., and at Kernville; SM said there were no village sites at either of these points.

361 Hamlet sites might be inhabited regularly
221 throughout winter months, for several years by same or different families. Families often
[171] shifted residence, however, from one hamlet to another for same reasons Northfork Mono moved about (Gifford, 1932 b, 17). Hamlets consisted
592 of 2-6 households; population of single settlement not necessarily all related, but many times were; occupants of each household related. Hamlet no. 5 (fig. 11), where SM lived as boy, consisted of 2 related households with personnel as below:

592

House I

Tübat.♂ (1)	Willy Miranda (3)	Steban Miranda (5)
=Tübat.♀ (2)	=Tübat.♀ (4)	Pedro Miranda (6)

House II

Tübat.♂ (7), b of (4)	♀ (9)		Tejon (Chumash)♂ (13)
=Tübat.♀ (8)	♂ (10)	plus	=Tübat.♀ (14), ss of (8)
	♀ (11)		
	♂ (12)		

House III

Empty

In house I, (3) houseowner (hani·ganan); in house II, (13) builder and houseowner for 2 yrs., until he and his wife moved to Tejon, when (7) became houseowner. House III unowned; "perhaps a storage house" (SM). No sweat house at this
[343] hamlet; occupants used sweat house at hamlet
[361] no. 4 (fig. 11). Houses 50-100 ft. apart. Occupants of 2 houses did not necessarily act as unit when hunting, fishing, seed gathering, but when South Fork of Kern r. flooded site, both households removed to vicinity of hamlet no. 9 and lived there until 1863. Two other hamlets each consisted of 3 houses.

• 594 Tübatulabal family biological, bilateral un-
611 named group, neither markedly paternal nor ma-

[p. 43(a)]

594 611 [591] [614 616 618] ternal; either husband's or wife's relatives lived with family, as shown in chart for 2 family groups (above). For few years after marriage, residence was either patrilocal or matrilocal, depending on type of marriage entered into (see below); this factor is reflected in composition of family groups, which do not differ essentially from ours and consist mainly of husband, wife, and children. Clans, moieties lacking.

601 Relationship terms.- Relationship system of Yuman type (Spier, 1925, 75) with both parallel, cross cousins counted as brothers and sisters; Tübatulabal system has been described, discussed thoroughly by Gifford (Gifford, 1917, 219, 232; 1922, 123 ff.). An unusual feature of system, which Tübatulabal share with N, S Calif. tribes (Gifford, 1922, 257) is that linguistic cognizance is taken of death of kin; among Tübatulabal this is done by (1) appending suffix to kinship term used for relative who has died, (2) appending another suffix to term used for connecting relative, (3) using suppletive kinship term for parent after death of speaker's sibling (Voegelin, 1935 a, 154). Relationship with lineal, collateral kin is recognized only for 3 ascending, 3 descending generations from speaker.

582 583 581 Marriage.- Man usually married within own generation or generation below; informants said man had to be about 20, woman 14-18 yrs. old before they married. Marriages essentially economic transactions between families of 2 contracting parties; most customary form was so-called marriage by purchase. [584] Man, woman came to agreement between themselves; man informed his parents, who asked woman's parents for their daughter; these latter ascertained if woman willing. Man's parents paid woman's equivalent of $30-40 in clamshell money for woman and she was then taken home by groom to his father's house, woman's mother giving presents of baskets to groom's parents at this time. Money paid for woman went to her mother (FP), her father (PN). SM's mother had bought Yokuts wife for SM, unknown to latter; "she chose that woman for Steban because she knew she was a good worker" (FP).

[836] 583 Less formal matings often occurred at dances; man had intercourse with woman, although mothers warned their daughters against this; couple decided to live together; man took woman home to his father's house; next day his parents usually took woman's parents some clamshell money in payment for woman (FP).

Sometimes no money paid for woman; man obtained woman's parents' consent to marry their daughter, then he and woman lived with woman's parents for year or so, man helping his wife's parents during this time (see Autobiography of FP). Other examples of relatively recent forms of mating given in MM's autobiography (Voegelin, 1935 b, 229, 233).

000 Child betrothal sometimes practiced; boy's

[p. 43 (6)]